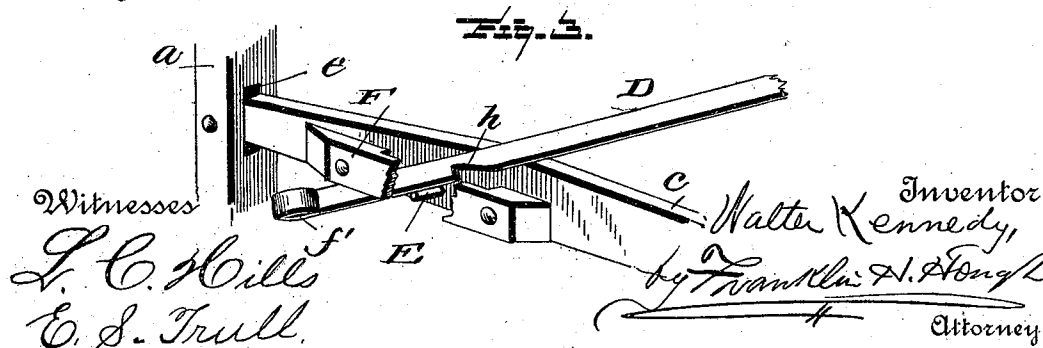
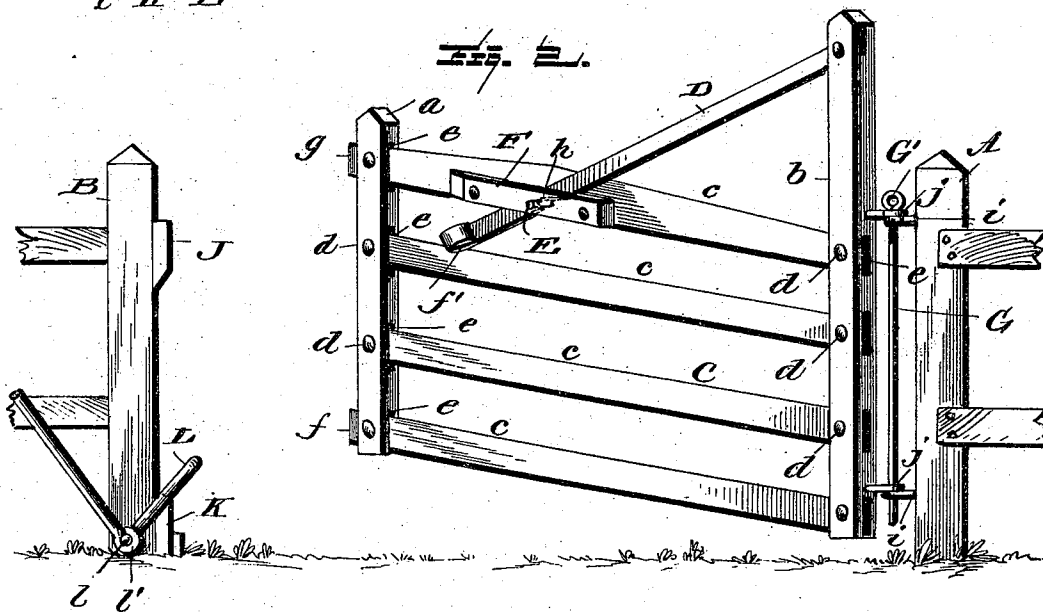
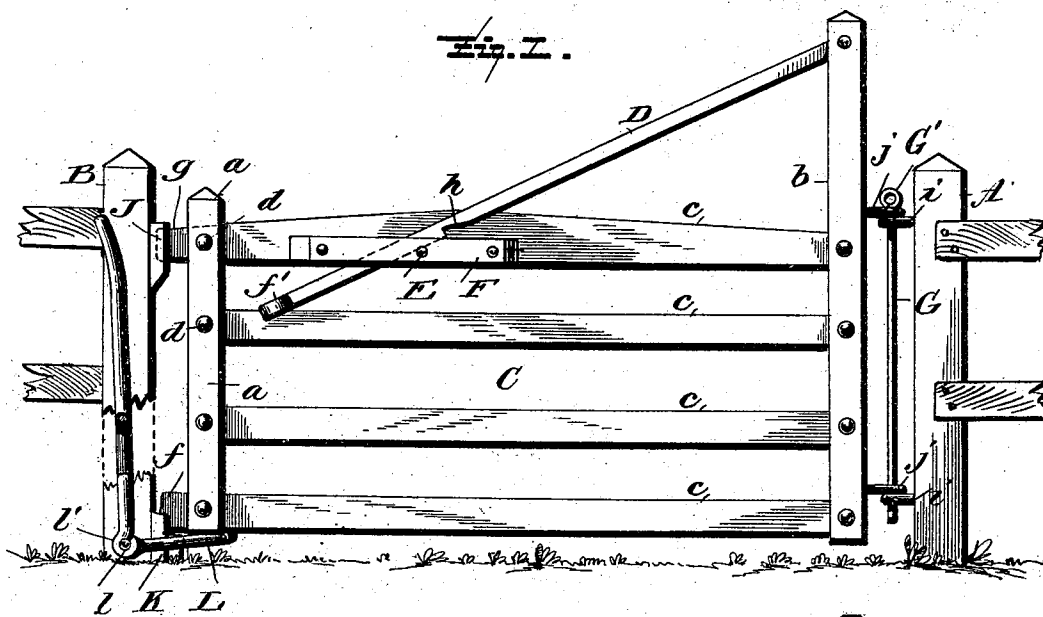


(No Model.)

W. KENNEDY.
FARM GATE.

No. 503,049.

Patented Aug. 8, 1893.



Witnesses

L. C. Hills
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER KENNEDY, OF MILAN, ILLINOIS.

FARM-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,049, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed April 18, 1893. Serial No. 470,842. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milan, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Farm-Gates; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in gates and means for operating the same, and it has for its objects among others to provide a simple and cheap yet efficient gate and operating means so constructed that when the gate is elevated to disengage its latch it is automatically locked in its elevated position so as to swing in either direction.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claim.

The novelty resides in the peculiar construction, and the combinations, arrangement and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings and then particularly pointed out in the claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved gate in its closed position. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same with the operating lever in the position it assumes when it has raised the gate, and the gate opened. Fig. 3 is a detail of the pivoted latch and its co-operating pin.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views in which they appear.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the hinge post and B the latch post both of known or any approved forms of construction except as will be hereinafter pointed out. They may be of any desired form and design and either of wood or metal as may be desired.

C is the gate composed of the end pieces *a* and *b* and the longitudinal bars *c*. These longitudinal bars are pivotally connected with the end pieces by suitable pins or pivots *d* which are held in the end pieces, the ends of the bars being located in suitable openings or sockets *e*. The lower longitudinal bar is extended at the latch-end of the gate as seen at *f* to form a latch at the bottom of the gate, and the upper longitudinal bar is extended beyond the end piece at the latch-end of the gate as seen at *g* to form a latch at the top of the gate. The end piece at the hinge-end of the gate is extended upward beyond the top bar as shown and has pivotally connected to its upper end the bar *D* which extends in an inclined direction toward the latch-end of the gate where it is provided with a suitable knob or other means *f'* by which it may be handled when necessary. This inclined bar is provided near its lower end with a notch *h* as shown in Fig. 3 which is designed to engage a lateral pin or projection *E* extending from the top longitudinal bar or rail of the gate, the said inclined bar working between the said top rail and a keeper *F* secured to the side of the said top bar, the pin *E* being employed as a means for securing the said keeper in position if desired. The gate is hinged to the hinge-post in any suitable manner, preferably as shown, there being two hinge eyes *i* on the hinge-post and two like eyes or eye bolts *j* on the end piece of the gate, and a removable vertical rod *G* passed down through all of the eyes and serving as the pintle, it being provided with a head *G'* to prevent its dropping out. On the latch-post near the top are the pieces *J* which form a keeper to receive and hold the upper latch, and near the bottom of the post are the like keepers *K* for engaging and holding the lower latch as shown in Fig. 1.

Pivoted on a suitable horizontal pivot *l* at the base of the latch-post is the operating lever which consists of a single piece of iron preferably round iron formed with coils *l'* around the pivots and at its center with a rectangular portion *L* which extends horizontally under the latch-end of the gate, the ends of the iron or wire being extended upward one upon each side of the latch post to serve as handles whereby it may be operated from either side.

The operation will be readily understood from the foregoing description when taken in connection with the annexed drawings and is as follows: Normally the gate will be closed
5 and the notch of the inclined bar out of engagement with its pin; when the lever is actuated to raise the gate so that its latches will be raised clear of their keepers, the notch of the inclined bar will automatically engage
10 with the pin and thus hold the gate in an inclined position as indicated in Fig. 2, so that the gate will be held up and be free to swing in either direction. When the gate is swung to its closed position the inclined bar may be
15 disengaged from its pin and the gate allowed to fall into its normal position and its latches

engage their keepers as will be readily understood.

What I claim as new is—

The combination with the hinged gate having its horizontal rails pivoted at their ends and means for automatically holding the same in its elevated position, of a lever having a portion extended under the gate and integral
20 handles extending upon opposite sides of the latch-post, substantially specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

W. H. PAYSON,
C. W. FITZSIMMONS.